

SHORTER NOTES

LYCOPODIUM APPRESSUM ADVENTIVE IN THE BLUE RIDGE OF GEORGIA.—Two colonies of this plant have been found about 25 meters apart in the abandoned roadbed of a railroad in the southern part of Rabun County, Georgia. The locality is in a cut through granitic rocks. The ditches and the roadbed are moist to wet from seepage from the rocks. The fern could not have grown there prior to the cut's being made, and is almost certainly of recent introduction. The two colonies measure about 40–45 cm wide and 100 cm long. Vouchers for this new station are *Funderburk* on 21 July 1971 and *W. H. Duncan* 23648 on 27 Aug. 1971 (both GA). *Lygodium palmatum* (Bernh.) Swartz, also obviously a recent adventive, grows abundantly in the cut, and was reported there by Snyder (*Amer. Fern J.* **45**: 104–105, 1955).

Lycopodium appressum is known to occur in the Blue Ridge of North Carolina, and is cited from Clay, Macon, and Jackson Counties by Radford et al. in the "Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas." We do not know whether or not the plants there are recently adventive. This species was adventive after 1918 in Clarke County, Georgia, according to Duncan (*Amer. Fern J.* **40**: 170, 1950), where it occurred at the margin of a water reservoir. A raised water level has recently eliminated the colony. It also occurs about 30 km SSE of the Rabun County station in a previously unreported locality, a natural "sphagnous depression" in Stephens County, Georgia, at the edge of the Piedmont Province. The voucher for this station is Camp Mikell, *H. W. Bookout, Jr.* 48 on 22 July 1957 (GA).—*Wilbur H. Duncan and David Funderburk, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30601 and Fernbank Science Center, Atlanta, GA 30307.*

SOME OVERLOOKED COMBINATIONS FOR EASTERN NORTH AMERICAN FERNS.—Several new combinations were validly published in the first edition of Amos Eaton's "Manual of the Botany of North America" (1817), but they have been universally overlooked, in the "Index Filicum," in Broun's "Index to North American Ferns," and elsewhere. The only combination of importance is *Athyrium asplenoides* (Michx.) A. Eaton, which is the correct authority for those who recognize the Southern Lady Fern as a distinct species. At present the authority is cited as *A. asplenoides* (Michx.) Desv., but Desvaux's combination was made in 1827, ten years later than that of Eaton. The combinations are:

***Athyrium asplenoides* (Michx.) A. Eaton, Man. Bot. No. Amer. 122. 1817.**
Nephrodium asplenoides Michx.

***Athyrium bulbiferum* (L.) A. Eaton, loc. cit.**
Polypodium bulbiferum L.

***Athyrium rufidulum* (Michx.) A. Eaton, loc. cit.**
Nephrodium rufidulum Michx.

***Athyrium tenue* (Michx.) A. Eaton, loc. cit.**
Nephrodium tenue Michx.

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